

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

**Please amend the previously amended paragraph beginning on page 15, line 4 to line 8 to read as follows:**

--A force transducer zone for monitoring lateral or shear forces as is shown in figure 3D. The structure on the upper half with the narrow bridge at the right that becomes larger towards the left side is to detect the stability of the stamp device against squeezing of small structures and shear forces during printing perpendicular to this narrow bridge. A shear force will induce a lateral displacement of the line from its original symmetry axis. A somewhat differently patterned zone is evident from figure 3E.--

**Please amend the previously amended paragraph beginning on page 15, line 10 to line 12 to read as follows:**

--Figure 3F shows the arrangement of force transducer zones 9 at the margin of a square shaped stamp device from the bottom view. In the center region of the stamp device patterned structures 3 are located (not shown). ~~A force transducer (not shown) may comprise measuring one or more sensors which measure the force exerted by the stamp device against the substrate, from which there can then be derived the pressure exerted by the stamp in the transducer zones~~ Measuring the width of the additional contact due to sagging (zone 10 in Figure 3A) in one or more of these zones (force transducer zones 9 in Figure 3F) allows for deriving of the pressure exerted by the stamp device against the substrate in the transducer zones. The overall force acting on the stamp device is calculated using the arithmetic average pressure among several force transducer zones. The absolute pressure is either inferred from a calibration

run (zone width versus calibration pressure) or by model calculations. In this connection, reference is made to the article by A. Bietsch and B. Michel, "Conformed Contact and Pattern Stability of Stamps Used for Soft Lithography"; *Journal of Applied Physics*; Volume 88, Number 7; 1 October 2000, Pages 4310-4318.--